

CINCINNATI WEEKLY HERALD, AND PHILANTHROPIST

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WEEKLY HERALD
AND PHILANTHROPIST
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COLLEGE STREET.
CINCINNATI.

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the foundation of universal virtuous intelligence that the temple of liberty can be reared and upheld. It pleased God, however, in the fulness of time to take our fathers by the hand and lead them into this wilderness—not, as too many think, to slay them, but, as I verily believe, to bless them, and render them the means of abundant good to all other nations. For this high purpose He gave them, not the paralyzed, effete religion of an established Church, but Christianity, *Bible Christianity*—free, vigorous, full of light, and holy influence, as it came down from the eternal throne. This was a thing never seen before. What people were ever so favored? And therefore the failures of other nations, sure and melancholy as they have been, ought not to form a ground of disheartenment in respect to us. We have in our midst what they never had; that which is "the power of God unto salvation," not only spiritually, but politically, not only to individuals, but to the nation. It is this which constitutes these United States a grand peculiarity in the history of the world's generations.

With such a power among us, we ought not to be surprised at the intense excitement that pervades our land, or alarmed at those outbreaks which we occasionally witness. "I came not to send peace on earth, but a sword," says the GREAT LIBERATOR! Christianity, a Bible Christianity, (and no other deserves the name,) always will be till the regeneration and disenthralment of man are completed, not the cause, but the innocent occasion of strife and commotion. It could not be otherwise in such a world. There must first be the Tempest, and the Earthquake, and the Fire, and then the still small Voice, that speaks but to bless. Were we indeed to give up our free Christianity, and its necessary attendants, I doubt not that Satan—the grand adversary of civil and religious liberty—would be content to let us quietly slumber in our torpid wheels.

In regard to the educational statistics you present to me, I can only briefly remark that two or three considerations will go far, at least in my opinion, to dispense those dark apprehensions which such startling facts would at first seem to warrant.

1. In countries where ignorance prevails, a very low tone of morals exists, and hence, comparatively few crimes are brought under the cognizance of the public tribunals. Who can doubt but that there is much more of atrocious wickedness in Spain or Portugal, than in England or Scotland? And yet statistical tables might say otherwise. Would it not therefore be more correct to assert that there are not more crimes—but, more criminal trials in educated countries? In this point of view, such a fact would not make against, but for education. It shows a general soundness of morals, a good police, and a faithful administration of justice.

2. Again, there is too much reason to believe that Christianity has had but little to do with the education of the countries to which you refer. It has been intellectual, and physical, and but very little moral education. It has been in our view, a *material* education. To make good use of Frederick and Nicholas and their imperial compeers, and good men—Christ's freemen—has most manifestly been the leading object of the crowned heads. They do not fear crimes so much as liberal sentiments; the first they can punish, the last would overthrow their thrones. Hence, while their systems of instruction have been tremendously efficient to stifle the latter, they are very inefficient to restrain the former, and indeed, too often facilitate their commission. All education, let it never be forgotten—all education mainly intellectual and physical, must, to a fearful extent, render its subjects "wise to do evil."

3. But, lastly, much of these statistics is utterly fallacious because utterly false, as has been shown in respect to some late calculations. They are cunningly got up, to prop the tottering buttresses of despotism. According to these writers, the worst evil you can inflict upon a people, is to educate them; and their greatest blessing is, to be left but little above the herds that graze, to be taken care of by such models of virtue and greatness, as the British George Fourth, and Nicholas of Russia! Surely such a demonstration of absurdity, in morals, equally as in mathematics, proves the falsity of the premises.

With great regard, &c.

OUR NAVY.
In the United States Gazette we notice an elaborate article, designed to glorify our Navy, and pleading loudly for its increase. Our war establishment costs some sixteen millions of dollars, two-thirds of all the expenditures of the Government. One would think this quite enough to satisfy the ambition of a peace-loving Republic. But it seems to be the great anxiety of some visionary persons, to swell our Navy to the size of that of Britain or France.

Monarchs are poor models for Democracies. The Navy of Britain costs her more than all the Departments of our Government put together. The absurdity of following in her footsteps is manifest.

We are not yet quite prepared to be mere basins of burden, for Government. Exhausting taxation, and the impoverishment and degradation of the People have no special charms, even though the lure held out, be a magnificent Navy.

We need a Navy for two purposes, to protect our commerce, in distant parts of the earth, where the ignorance or barbarism of the people may lead to violations of our flag—and to serve as a school of naval discipline. A small Marine will fully answer for both these purposes. The safeguard of our commerce against the nations of Europe is to be found in the increasing civilization of the age, in their knowledge of the power and resources, in the apprehension of all the hazards of a war with us, and the vast importance of the commercial relations between them and this country. Our present Navy is too small to be a protection against their aggressions, were they evilly disposed; and is too large for any other legitimate purposes.

Agas have passed, it is said, since an enemy set foot upon the Island of Britain; so our soil should forever remain unpolled; but, this should, however, be a large Navy. England does not wish to guard herself against the descent of an invader. Her territory is too circumscripted, not to be jeopardized by such an event. But the invader of our soil finds himself in a very different position. He puts nobody in peril but himself. The combined forces of Europe

could not overrun this country, or penetrate beyond its seaboard.

View the subject under whatever aspect we will, there appears to be no necessity for an enlargement, but valid reasons for a reduction, of our naval armament.

But one plausible reason can be urged in favor of enlargement, and that is, the weakness of our Southern States, originating in that abominable system, which raises up a formidable foe to their very friends. This, and this alone, must make the presence of an invading army an alarming circumstance. This, and this alone, call for an increase of our Navy.

But, are the people of the U. S. willing to be taxed millions of dollars annually, to maintain a Navy? For this is the real question? We say, no! Let the Southern States obey the demands of Eternal Justice, set free their slaves; and then, they will be as secure as their brethren of the North, and need no extravagant appropriations, to provide them safeguards.

Mr. Clay's Pro-Slavery Position.
A very worthy citizen declared, the other day, that if he could be convinced that Mr. Clay was in favor of slavery, he would abandon his support. We ask his attention, and that of those who agree with him to the facts in the case. And first, as to SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress is expressly prohibited by the Constitution, from enacting any law by which any person shall be "deprived of Liberty" without due legal process. Neither in the District of Columbia, nor elsewhere, in any civilized community, can slavery exist, or be maintained in existence for a moment, except by *positive law*. Congress, then, being the sole law-making power of the District, is forbidden to use that power for the purpose of depriving any person of Liberty, otherwise than by due legal process. It follows clearly, "as the light of day," that no person can be held as a slave in the district without violating the Constitution.

Now notice the position which Mr. CLAY takes on this question. In the winter of 1837-8, being then a member of the Senate, he offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the interference, by the citizens of any of the States, with the view to the abolition of Slavery in this district is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District, and that any act or measure of Congress, designed to abolish Slavery in this District would be a violation of the rights implied in the cession by the States of Virginia and Maryland, of just cause of alarm to the people of the slaveholding States, and have a direct and an inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union."

We will quote some remarks of Mr. WEBSTER on this resolution. "I cannot," he said, "concur in this resolution. I do not know any matter of fact or of any ground of argument, on which this affirmation of pledged faith can be sustained." "It does seem to me, that if this resolution, in its terms, be true, though slavery in every other part of the world, shall be abolished, yet in the metropolis of this great republic, it is established in PERPETUITY." "The attempt is to set up a FLEET OF THE PUBLIC FAITH to do the same office, as a constitutional prohibition, in terms, would do." "I know nothing to support this affirmation, neither in the acts of Congress, nor in the act of Congress accepting the District; nor in any other document, history, publication or transaction, do I know a single fact or suggestion, supporting this proposition, or intending to support it."

No condemnation of any proposition can be stronger than Mr. Webster's condemnation of Mr. Clay's resolution. Mr. Clay attempts to fasten Slavery in the District of Columbia, forever. He has succeeded in fastening it in the Territories, by the atrocious Missouri compromise; now he wishes to go farther, and fix it permanently at the seat of Government. Mr. Webster condemned this attempt; yet he proposed no counteraction. He did not take the true Constitutional ground that Slavery exists in the District as a perpetual breach of the Constitution. He did not insist upon the repeal of the Act of Congress, which gives the sanction of the Government to this violation of the Constitution. He did not take Liberty ground, and yet he spoke against and voted against the violation proposed by Mr. Clay. What an outrage on decency it is, then, to claim an anti-slavery character for Clay! He himself, makes no such claim, and doubtless despises the folly of those who make it in his behalf.

In opposition to the whole tenor of Mr. Clay's life, to the fact that, although President of the Colonization Society, he has never emancipated a single slave, to the fact, that all his acts, as a public man, have gone directly to sustain and extend Slavery; we are to be told that he is an anti-slavery man, because, forsooth, he has indulged occasionally in romantic expressions about how much he loves Liberty in the abstract, and how fervently he wishes it were in his power to do away Slavery.

The Atlas, for example, yesterday morning, quotes the following, as defining his true position, in regard to these matters:

"I am no friend to slavery. The searcher of all hearts knows that mine beats high and strong in the cause of Liberty."—*Mr. Clay's Speech.*

"If I could only be instrumental in eradicating this deep stain upon the character of our country, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction I enjoy, for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed to the most successful conqueror."—*Mr. Clay's Speech.*

"Whether in public or private station, my friends may rest assured that I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered while life endures, ready to second their exertions in the cause of Liberty, Union, and the NATIONAL PROSPERITY."—*Mr. Clay's Speech.*

"Suppose we add these—

"Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property."

"Personally I could have no objection to the annexation of Texas." (And yet this annexation is sought for avowedly for the purpose of perpetrating slavery.)

"If I had been then or were now a citizen of one of the planting States, I should have approved any scheme of emancipation, gradual or immediate."

Moreover, in the great Missouri case, Henry Clay contended for the right of the slaveholder to carry his slave wherever he pleased, through any of the free States—and denied that any one of these could prohibit him.

Another fact, which we have not hitherto presented to our readers, we will now present. In 1833, in the Senate, he opposed the nomination of Mr. Taney, now Chief Justice, as Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Taney is not a slaveholder, and was always understood to be an anti-slavery man. He voted in the Legislature of Maryland against a motion to instruct her Senators and request her Representatives in

with slavery existing in it. His vote on this occasion was "remembered" against him by Mr. Clay, who, in 1833, urged it as a reason why Mr. Taney ought not to "ratify" his nomination. "Think of that!" The following is the quotation made from his speech in the Senate. "We have not examined it ourselves, but we rely upon the authority of the *Liberty Herald*, from which we republish it."

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Clay, "the present Secretary stood by a witness to the struggle in the mind of his predecessor, between his attachment to the President, and his duty to his country; he was dismissed from office because he would not violate his conscientious obligations, and he came into Mr. Taney's place to do what he could not honorably, and would not perform."

A son of one of the fathers of Democracy, by an administration professing to be democratic, was expelled from office, and his place supplied by a gentleman who, throughout his whole career, has been uniformly opposed to democracy—a gentleman, who at another epoch of this Republic, when it was threatened with civil war and dissolution of the Union, voted (although a resident of a slaveholding state) in the Legislature of Maryland, against an admission of Missouri into the Union, without a restriction incompatible with her rights as a member of the confederacy."

This certainly ought to satisfy any man as to the true position of Mr. Clay.

"But, why not let him alone?" exclaims some one indignantly.

Let Liberty men alone—quit all attempts to delude the people with the idea that he is an anti-slavery man—and we shall have just as little to say about him as Mr. Polk.

Asylum for Colored Children.
Nothing has gratified us so much lately, as the tone in which the press in this city, of all parties, has spoken of the project of an asylum for colored orphans.

As a specimen, we give the following from the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer:

"ASYLUM FOR COLORED ORPHANS.—We were advised on Tuesday last that joint efforts are making, by a member of our public spirited and philanthropic citizens to found an Orphan Asylum for colored children in this city. We need no public institution more. There could be none erected for any other humane purpose that would be productive of more substantial good in public morals, and the safety and peace of the city. The field for the philanthropist, in which he can find abundant labor, is wide before every dweller in the city and plain to every passer on the street.

We hope this enterprise may be substantially encouraged—encouraged to success. Its advantages cannot be easily imagined, and as easily derided.

Since writing the above, the following was handed us, which is an earnest that the laudable enterprise has not only been undertaken but has progressed.

"**ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—We understand that Mr. Longworth has generously appropriated to the use of an Orphan Asylum for colored children, recently organized in this city, a four-story house, containing two rooms in each story. The house is situated on 7th street, near its eastern termination, and is given for the above purpose three years. For this most meritorious act, Mr. Longworth is entitled to the thanks of every benevolent heart."

We would just remark, that the project was first started by a benevolent woman, belonging to the Society of Friends, in Green Plain, Clark County—and that she endeavored to place the matter in the hands of a more judicious and more pious man. It is difficult to say whether we are more pleased with the undertaking itself, or the warm support it receives from a benevolent public.

Consistency &c.
"What a beautiful sight it is to see an Abolitionist worshipping at the feet of Henry Clay, who is both a SLAVEHOLDER and a SLAVE-TRADE!"

And yet, he is very honest too, still, one might apt to suspect that the man who is guilty of this honest consistency, is a rogue at heart, disguised in the stolen habit of a saint.—*Mr. Vernon Banner*—(a Democratic paper.)

If there is any "sight" more "beautiful," it is to see a DEMOCRAT worshipping at the feet of James K. FOLK, a SLAVEHOLDER and SLAVE-TRADE. This looks consistent, very. And yet, he may be honest too, still, one might apt to suspect that the man who is guilty of this honest consistency, is a rogue at heart, disguised in the stolen habit of a Democrat.

Do you take, neighbor?

Leicester King.
The columns lately put forth on Judge King in the columns of the Cincinnati Atlas fall still born from that paper. The respectable Whig journals of the State have too much decency to libel a man, who, up to the time at which he left the ranks of his party, stood unimpeached and unimpeachable; and might have been in public station till this time, had he consented to compromise his principles for office.

Our readers will please to take notice, that while the Atlas editors did not dare to make any attack upon the character of Judge King, themselves, they permitted an anonymous scribbler to do it, who refused to give his name; and pretends to offer no proof in support of his reckless assertions, except an extract from a letter from Judge King himself, who says that he has played cards for amusement, but never for money, and even discontinued this kind of playing two years ago, from considerations of its pernicious tendencies.

And here let us remark, that when there was no organization in Ohio to support him, Judge King was battling in the Senate of this State for justice to the colored man, occupying alone, precisely the ground he now occupies, in grove human rights. We have watched his course, from the time when he identified himself with the anti-slavery organization, in its beginning, down to this time—and we have never known him to falter, or palter in his tone. He has been uniform, consistent, open, manly in his policy, never trimming, never skulking, never disclaiming, ever direct, ever zealous, ever liberal in his services and contributions to the cause of human liberty. We know Judge King. He is a man of complete integrity, great dignity of character, extensive experience in public affairs, and of sound and capacious intellect.

We say boldly, that there is not an intelligent man in this State, who knows Leicester King who does not know, that he would do honor to Ohio, as its Governor.

It is in vain we feel called upon to speak of our candidates—no, we do not like the practice of glorifying them, instead of our principles—but the extremely cruel attacks made upon the character of an estimable fellow citizen, whose only fault, that he left his party for the sake of his principles, make it proper that we should express our sentiments in respect to him.

Illinois.
The Liberty vote in Illinois, we have reason to believe, has largely increased. The party papers, as usual, are silent on this point. The next Western Citizen, published at Chicago, will bring us some tidings. In neither Illinois nor Indiana, is there so vigorous a Liberty organization as in Ohio.

Five counties remain to be heard from, Ohio's majority now stands, 6,275.

Monday August 10.
The Democrats Moving.
We have had occasion already to notice the call lately issued by a large number of Democrats, in Rochester, N. Y., for a public meeting, to protest against the action of the Baltimore Convention, so far as it committed the party to the extension and perpetuation of Slavery. We learned subsequently from our exchanges, that several persons who had signed the call, published their retraction, on the ground, we believe, that it was inserted in a Whig paper. Nevertheless, a meeting was held in pursuance of the call, and the report of the proceedings is published in the Rochester Democrat—the Advertiser refusing to give it a place.

The meeting was held in the Court-house, at Rochester, on the 3rd inst., and was composed of real Democrats. George W. Pratt was chosen Chairman, David Hoyt and Darius Cole, Vice-presidents, Charles Hubbell and George A. Knapp, Secretaries. J. D. Husband, Edward Lyon and George A. Knapp were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the action of the Convention. The resolutions reported and adopted, avowed strong adherence to the principles of the party—protested against the course of the National Convention in adopting the anti-Democratic two-thirds rule—declared in favor of a strict construction of the Constitution, against the exercise of doubtful powers, consequently against the annexation of foreign territory, and the assumption of foreign debt—expressed regret at the nomination of Mr. Dallas, who in 1832 "when the whole force of Federalism and the monied power was brought to bear against President Jackson, introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States for rechartering the 'old monster,' and declared that he was the WILLING, as well as instructed agent of his State to secure the passage of the bill."

The following resolutions we copy entire.—They show that at least a portion of the Democratic party is opening its eyes to the great evil of the country.

"Resolved, That in looking for the causes that produced such anti-Democratic action in making the nominations at Baltimore, and induced that Convention to endeavor by resolution to force upon the party the odious and exploded doctrines of Federalism, we are constrained to believe that the paramount influence exercised in that Convention was SLAVERY; and, that party usages and Democratic principles were disregarded in the effort to commit the Democracy of the Union in favor of extending and perpetuating a 'domestic institution,' abhorrent to their feelings and hostile to their principles."

"Resolved, That we most earnestly urge upon the Democratic State Convention that is shortly to assemble at Syracuse, the importance of adhering to the old and well established doctrines and principles of the party. Should that Convention respond to the anti-Democratic doctrines sought to be interpolated into the Democratic creed, by the ultra nullifying and repudiating Slaveocracy of South Carolina and Mississippi, it would, we fear, give the Whigs such an advantage in the contest so near at hand, as to hazard the success of the Democratic party in this State."

"Resolved, That we believe with Jefferson, Madison, Randolph and other fathers of the Democratic party, that Slavery is an evil of vast magnitude, and contrary to the principles upon which the Government was founded. We look with horror upon the sentiments recently promulgated by Southern fanatics, that slavery is a 'blessing,' and the 'only proper basis for free institutions.'"

They further resolved that it was important for the approaching election, a candidate for Congress, known to be attached to the old party, a Corresponding Committee was then appointed for Monroe county to call future meetings, and the Convention adjourned.

Why will not Democrats every where assert in the same way, and with the same spirit, their independence of slaveholding dictation?

Politics and Ladies.
According to the *Statenbeveler Herald*, the ladies who attended the Whig Convention at Steubenville, were grossly insulted by a gang of blackguards, who applied to them language of the most offensive kind, and practised the most disgusting "motions and signs." The penitentiary were a fit place for such libels on humanity.

The *Mt. Vernon Banner* commenting upon this transaction says—

"The amount of the matter is simply this: ladies do not wish to expose themselves to vulgar assault, let them remain in the appropriate sphere, for which the God of nature intended them."

The comment is as bad as the transaction: the *Mt. Vernon* Editor of kindred spirit with the Steubenville rowdies. It has come to a pretty pass, when the women of America are to be excluded from assemblies for the discussion of important questions, on pain of insult and abuse. If the discussions of a

Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1844.

Postage Reform.

We are glad to see some of the city papers recurring to the subject of Post Office reform. It is a question we have kept steadily in view for months past. It was our impression that under a fair construction of the Constitution, the whole subject of the Post Office was entrusted exclusively in the hands of the General Government. To provide certain, safe, and rapid means for conveying intelligence throughout all parts of our widely extended territory, so that the demands of friendship, literature, commerce and politics may be fully satisfied, is a work worthy of the General Government—perhaps indeed its noblest duty. In former years, this duty was discharged with fidelity, so as to give satisfaction to all parties. A thin population, scattered over an immense territory, high prices of labor, and the absence of good roads, required corresponding rates of postage. But, we have reached a point in our history, when the circumstances are entirely changed. Our population has greatly increased, in some portions of the country, becomes dense; great thoroughfares are established; roads have been multiplied and improved; the facilities of transportation have increased, while its cost has greatly diminished; and the public voice demands a corresponding change in the Post Office Department. Had Mr. Wickliffe possessed enlarged views, and a mind sympathizing with the general progress of the age, he would ere this have recommended such reduction of rates, and such reform in regard to the franking privilege, as the people require. But, he is not the man for the hour. He vainly thinks to force upon the men of the present generation, a system adapted to other times, but which is now a mere crumbling to pieces. The result is, Private Enterprise has entered the field as a competitor with the General Government, and the result will be, the prostration of the Post Office, and the establishment of a system of Private Expresses, which, however well it may be calculated to meet the wants of the whole country.

We have repeatedly avowed our sympathy with these attempts of the people to right themselves, believing that thus far, they were acting within the limits of the law. We can easily see, however, that unless some fundamental reform be adopted, the result will be, the annihilation of the Post Office, and the usurpation by Private Enterprise of one of the grandest functions of the General Government. This evil, for such we should regard it, ought to be prevented. We cannot, with our present views, believe that the efforts of individuals or corporations can ever supply the place of the Government in carrying the mails. These efforts will always be directed by a controlling view to selfish interests, and would generally be limited to portions of the country, where the profits would be certain and considerable. We could never expect from them the reduction of postage to a uniform rate for all distances. Besides, we confess, we should feel more confidence in the management of so vast and delicate a business, by the General Government, than by private adventurers.

We would by no means encourage a spirit of lawlessness, in seeking any important reform. The Constitution has provided a way for the redress of all grievances. Let the people take up the subject in their primary assemblies; deliberate upon it; settle in their own minds precisely what they want; and then instruct their Representatives accordingly. It is in the power of the people to alter the present system, or set it aside and adopt a new one; and, if composed of proper materials, and properly instructed, it cannot avoid acting.

Political Power—Distribution.

The Gazette corrects an error into which it fell respecting the political power of slavery, when it represented the white man with five slaves as possessing the power of two white men without them. We were so intent on the principle, at the time, that we did not perceive the blunder. Under the Constitution, five slaves count as three persons. Of course the holder of five slaves has the political power of four persons.

By the way, we might as well state without accuracy the principle of Distribution, as advocated by the Whigs. The Distribution act of September 6th, 1841, provided for the distribution of the residue of the net proceeds of the Public Lands, according to federal numbers—that is, according to the number of representatives and senators in Congress to which each state was entitled. This was a novel application of that degrading principle, which makes the owner of five slaves the equal in political power, of four white men without slaves. It secured of course to the owner of five slaves an amount of the money distributed, equal to the aggregate shares of four persons without slaves. Under this provision, the average share of each free inhabitant in Louisiana was, five cents and a fraction; while that of each free person in Ohio, was three cents and a half. Had Ohio received as much for every free inhabitant as Louisiana, her portion would have been \$77,492,66, instead of \$53,157,53; and had Louisiana received no more for her free population than Ohio, her share would have been \$6,438,56, instead of \$9,971,59.

This is the principle which is to regulate Mr. Clay's Land Bill, a measure to which the Whig party is committed. Is there any justice in it? The slaves receive not one particle of benefit from these distributions. The whole of the money goes to the free population; so that the planter on this principle is virtually paid a bonus in proportion to the number of slaves he holds. Nor can it be alleged with any reason, that as the slave States have contributed their full share to the purchase and defence of the public lands, they are entitled to a like proportion. On this ground, if tenable, they ought to receive a share in proportion to their whole population. But, it is not tenable. For, as we demonstrated in a former number of our paper, the free States principally have borne the burden of the public lands. The public territory lying within the Slave States has never paid for itself; while that within the limits of the free States has paid for itself, and more than made up for the deficiency in the former.

And yet, distribution according to federal numbers, is one of the principles of the Whig party, and of the Cincinnati Gazette too, which thinks the federal ratio, viewed politically, is a degradation and wrong to the free States!

Western New York.

CHARLES H. STEWART, one of the leading Liberator men of Michigan, in a note dated Rochester, N. Y., ordering our paper, says:

"I have just enjoyed a noble feast—the Arcade Convention of the 1st of August, in company with Stewart, Chapin, Jackson, &c., a great gathering of philanthropy. I was complimented as a Michigan man with a part in the proceedings. I left the above friends, following in the train of Stewart and other Whigs, preaching anti-slavery, and soliciting anti-slavery votes for the Stateholder. We mean to give a rouser in Michigan this fall, and I hope can carry one county in fair fight, where we have not yet had a vote."

Political Gambling Again.

We take it for granted that no man of sense and enlightened conscience, will for a moment deny that betting on elections is one of the worst forms of gambling. Is it not marvellous that respectable journals should persist in giving countenance to this detestable practice? In Ohio, betting on elections we learn, works a forfeiture of the vote of the better.

This is as it should be. A man, who has a large pecuniary interest staked on the issue of an election, will be tempted to use foul means to secure it. It is right he should be stripped of a privilege which he is doing all in his power to corrupt. We regret to see in such a paper as the National Intelligencer, the following bet. Any cause would be disgraced by such appliances.

"Two hundred and fifty dollars that Henry Clay will receive the electoral vote of Louisiana."

"Two hundred and fifty dollars that he will receive the electoral vote of Tennessee."

"Five hundred dollars that he will receive the electoral vote of New York. The three foregoing bets to be taken together."

"Five hundred dollars that I can name States which give one hundred and forty-five electoral votes that will vote for Henry Clay, and five hundred dollars that Mr. Clay will be elected President of the United States. These two bets to be taken together."

"Five hundred dollars that James K. Polk will not receive more than sixty-one electoral votes, and five hundred dollars that he will not be elected President. These two bets to be taken together."

"Two thousand five hundred dollars that Henry Clay will be elected; and I will give a premium in cash, of \$250 to any one who will make with me the last bet."

"I will also give a premium, in cash, of \$500 to any one who will take all the foregoing bets."

Any one wishing to take any or all of the bets here proposed, can have an interview with me for the purpose of drawing the necessary writings and depositing the funds by application to the Editors of the Intelligencer."

A WHIG.

"The editors of the Intelligencer, countenance it so far as to publish the bets, and certify, that 'the gentleman who makes these offers, is well known to us, that he is of undoubted responsibility, and that he is both able and willing to redeem his pledges.'"

This is really encouraging the practice, whatever the Intelligencer may think of its propriety. So long as political gamblers can find respectable papers to publish for them, and certify to their characters, they need ask no more: questioning will be deemed respectable. It is no justification to plead the example of an antagonist party. Bad practices are to be corrected, not by following, but repudiating them. Just suppose the encouragement thus given to political gambling were to have its natural effect—increasing the vice all over the country. We can then easily imagine, that the time might come, when the election day would be looked to with more anxiety as to its results on the fortunes of gamblers, than the interests of the republic—when men's passions already excited beyond what is wholesome, should become as intense and as destructive as in the veriest 'hells' in the country—and when the basest means would be resorted to, bribery, threats, violence, to influence the decisions of voters. The ballot box is too noble, too vital, too important an instrumentality, to be used, as the gambler uses his dice or cards. It is that, through which a free, enlightened, Christian People, are expected to pronounce their will. There can be no greater enemy to free institutions, than that man, who would impair its purity, or compel it to give an uncertain or false sound. The political gambler does both.

The Liberty vote in Illinois is coming in well. The Chicago Citizen gives returns from several parts of the 4th District, and remarks, if all the precincts do as well as those from which we have heard, the entire vote of the District will be 2500 as 3000 votes.

In Chicago, the Liberty vote is 200; in the county, so far as heard from, 70. It will be double that of last year. In Du Page, Big Woods Precinct, the vote stood for the Liberty ticket, 21; Democratic 25; Whig 16. The Whigs there are the third party. Babcock's Grove gave last year 9 votes for Henderson, (Lib.) this year, 19. Just as the polls were about closing, two men came rushing up, in breathless haste, to deposit their votes. The Democracy received them with shouts, when lo! they voted the Liberty ticket. Warrenville gave for Liberty, 67; Dem. 79; Whigs, 43. In Lake county, Middlesex Precinct, the Liberty men have the majority. Henderson, the Liberty candidate for Congress, received 62 votes; Wentworth, Democratic candidate, 42; Morris, Whig candidate, 7. It was evident, that every vote cast by the Whigs, was a vote in favor of Wentworth, the Democratic candidate, (according to the most approved logic of modern politicians) 'as still the Liberty men prevailed over both parties. In voting for Precinct officers, both the old parties combined, but without effect. In Burlington Precinct, Lake county, last year a Liberty ticket was started for the first time; it received but seven votes. This year 18 votes were given. In St. Charles, Kane county, the votes stood, Liberty, 48; Whig, 95; Dem. 94: Geneva, Liberty, 23; Dem. 121; Whigs, 47. Aurora, same county, gave for Liberty, last year, 15, this year, 46.

From all appearances, Illinois has done nobly.

Coming up from the East.

Our Weekly circulates in all parts of the country. A gentleman sending his subscription money, writes from Skaneateles, New York, as follows:

"I should have discontinued your paper, but I feel interested in the advancement of free principles in the Great West, and more than that, I am well pleased with the tone of your paper. I have been endeavoring to secure a club for you in town, but I do not know that I shall succeed. If I do you will hear from me. Can money be remitted to you by mail at your risk?"

Certainly—so do not wait—but send on what subscribers you have.

Another friend in Chester county, about 40 miles from Philadelphia, having received a few numbers of the paper, was so well pleased with it, that he set about getting subscribers. He raised quite a number, but being exceedingly busy, was unable to collect all the money. But, "seeing," he says, "the last No. August 2, so valuable," he could delay no longer. He accordingly forwards us fourteen new subscribers, four Whigs, four Democrats, and six Abolitionists.

It is gratifying to know, that they come from a region, where until within a few months, the anti-slavery men were opposed to the Liberty movement.

We have the promise of fifty subscribers soon from one of two towns in Western New York. From Western Pennsylvania we have lately had large accessions to our list. We have received in all, during the last two weeks, one hundred and seventy-five subscribers.

This does not look exactly as if the Liberty movement were under way. (The anti-slavery men are coming up—who is to blame?)

Thursday Aug. 22.

Mr. Webster—the Liberty Men—Mr. Polk.

Mr. Webster—the Liberty Men—Mr. Polk. Mr. Webster—the Cincinnati Gazette. The pen of inspiration records the virtue of Mr. Webster. He who neither feared God nor regarded man, yielded at last to repeated solicitation. There is at times more power in repetition than in logic. Such seems to be the opinion of our Whig friends. One would have thought the genius of Webster invulnerable enough to manufacture a new argument for the benefit of Liberty men. At Springfield, Mass., he bent the whole of his energies, first to show that the election of Mr. Polk would secure the annexation of Texas, and then to persuade Liberty men to vote for Mr. Clay. And what think you, reader, was his argument? Precisely that same stale argument which has been used since the year 1840. And Mr. Webster has not even presented it under a novel aspect. Here it is—you cannot elect Mr. Birney. Either Mr. Polk or Mr. Clay will be chosen. If you don't vote for Clay, or if you do vote for Birney, you give your support to Mr. Polk, who, if elected, is elected through your vote. And therefore you are responsible for all the consequences which may follow. This is the argument repeated for the thousandth time, and for the thousandth time refuted.

The Cincinnati Gazette avails itself of the occasion to discharge this logic at us once more. It thinks, we suppose, that coming from the great gun of the Constitutional Exponent, it may have a demolishing power, not given to it by the pop-gun impulse of the tribe of Baruchs and Stebbins.

But Mr. Webster has spoken, and it becomes us to be solemn. The Gazette says, "a partisan press may sneer at him; but no sensible man will treat such any arguments addressed to his better judgment."

Under this hint, we will endeavor to rival even the elevated gravity of the Gazette itself. We might indeed question whether this argument was addressed to our "better judgment," but as it is the best argument our opponents can invent, far be it from us not to treat it with exemplary decorum. We may pity poor logic, but where the logician does his utmost, we have no right to sneer.

The Gazette says it has never referred to the question of annexation and the right of petition "in a party aspect." And yet, the open assumption in its article yesterday morning, and in all its articles on this subject is, that the 'Locos,' as it terms them, are gag and annexation men; and its practical inference in all such articles is, you Liberty men, in voting for your own candidates, only give support to these gag and annexation men, and should therefore vote for Henry Clay. Our friends of the Gazette soar above party only in imagination: their feet still cleave to Clay.

The Gazette censures the conduct of the "third party" men in Massachusetts. John Quincy Adams battled for the right of petition. We Liberty men voted our own ticket, so that one election after another had to be held. "Now mark the consequence," says the Gazette; and we say, now mark the Gazette, for it has made a sad blunder. "This opposition," continues that paper, "elected Locos to Congress, and Mr. Adams failed to carry his point as regards the right of petition by one vote!"

Now, it so happens that every Democratic member elected from Massachusetts, has stood by John Quincy Adams in his struggle for the Right of Petition! Massachusetts, whether you will or no, is a Democratic State.

How came the Gazette to forget this? Mr. Webster is quoted by the Gazette on this point. "The venerable Statesman," says Mr. Webster, "to whom reference has been made, and of whom the whole State is proud, (J. Q. Adams) was then in one branch of Congress, endeavoring to pass a bill which should restore to the people the shamefully violated right of petition. He failed by one vote. We b'd that vote in Massachusetts, but refused to him."

We would just remark that all the candidates in Massachusetts, so far as the right of petition was concerned, stood upon a perfect level. Why should Mr. Webster condemn the Liberty men alone for the non-election of a representative? Why not the Whigs, why not the Democrats? O, but the Liberty men were the smallest party, and they ought to have given way. Is it in this style you reason, when the Whigs are in a message minority? Never. But, the truth is, it was the Whigs and Democrats alone, who were censurable. The differences which separated them in Massachusetts, were indeed slight. Both were in favor of a tariff—neither made a question of the United States Bank—their only reason for division was, because they belonged severally to two great parties, and they could not bear to sacrifice the hope of a mere party triumph. The Liberty men on the contrary, differed with both, on the great questions of Human Liberty. To have voted with either, would have been equivalent to voting for the continued domination of the slaveholder, and the continued violation of human rights. They both might have united on the Liberty candidates, without sustaining the slightest detriment in regard to other great questions; & at the same time, would have been supporting principles whose soundness in the abstract they acknowledged. But Liberty men could not unite with them, without sustaining their policy on the question of Slavery, a policy which has ever been severe and pro-slavery. The whole responsibility then of withholding that one vote, which would have secured the right of petition, rested with the Whigs and Democrats. Before God, the Liberty men on principle refused to do so.

But, why all this zeal about the right of petition? Is there no gagging in the Senate? That body has succeeded to a far greater extent in suppressing the right of petition, than the Lower House, with all its miserable devices to gag the people. The uniform practice of the Senate is, to raise the question of reception, when an obnoxious petition is presented; and then to lay that question on the table. By an opinion delivered by the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, this mode of disposing of petitions is precisely equivalent to their rejection. It was his decision in a similar case, that the petition was not received. How can it be? A petition is presented, 'I object to its reception,' says a member. "Shall it be received?" asks the President of the Senate. "I move that question be laid on the table," says another member—and laid on the table it is. What becomes of the petition? Is it received? No! For the Senate refused to decide whether it would receive it or not. It is kept hanging somewhere, between heaven and earth, nobody knows where. This device, has succeeded completely in silencing discussion, and suppressing the people's petitions. This is matter of record—nobody disputes it.

Now the question comes up—who is to blame?

HENRY CLAY, the candidate of the Whig party, the embodiment of its principles, has been the uniform supporter of this policy. DAN WEBSTER, once or twice raised his voice in favor of the right of petition; but neither he, nor a single Senator from the North, Whig or Democrat, has ever made any strenuous or systematic effort, to modify or change this detestable policy of the Senate. These are facts, disgraceful facts. The Senate of the United States is the grave of Free Discussion and the Right of Petition.

And yet, we have appeals from Mr. Webster, whose genius and influence could have restored these glorious Rights to life,—appeals from him about the shamefully violated Right of Petition! And we have the Gazette, asserting, that the responsibility of the violation of the Right of Petition rests upon the "Liberty men," because they will not vote for Mr. Clay, whose vote and influence have, uniformly been given to reject petitions in the Senate of the United States, and maintain in the Senate Chamber, the stillness of death on the question of Human Rights! We dare not trust ourselves to comment on inconsistency so enormous.

But again—the man who first introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives openly and directly to reject the petitions of the people of the United States on questions of slavery, was a Whig—W. C. Johnson. The man who framed the resolutions, to censure Joshua R. Giddings for presenting certain resolutions, embodying doctrines now advocated by W. H. Seward and Cassius M. Clay, was a Whig. The man who brought forward resolutions to expel John Quincy Adams for presenting a petition for a legitimate, though an untrue object, was a Whig. And the Whigs of the South generally have always voted in favor of all gags. If they have relaxed at any time, it has been, according to Mr. Clingman of North Carolina, in mercy to their Northern "tramps," whom he thought it wrong to expose in an untenable position. Therefore, he brought the Slaveholders, to permit them to retire to a less exposed situation!

We shall not deny that more Democrats than Whigs from the free States have voted for the gag—or that of late years, the latter have gone against it—in the House—but, we assert, that never in any Whig House has there been so much free discussion on the subject of Slavery in all its bearings, as there was in the Democratic House, last winter. For a long while, it was evident, that the Democrats from the North had made up their minds to rescind the gag. After two or three months discussion, enough of them were at last whipped in to re-enact it. The reason of the change of feeling among them was, the large Liberty vote in New York, and elsewhere. The reason of their final determination, extorted under the lash, was the fear that Mr. Van Buren would not be nominated. The Liberty vote thus causing election will be larger than ever—and will make more impression than ever upon the Democratic party. So that, the Democratic members of Congress hereafter will feel more than ever, the pressure which almost constrained them to right action, last winter while the counteracting fear, referred to above, cannot possibly have any influence.

Another Congress, no matter which party has the ascendancy, will witness the annihilation forever of the Gag—if Liberty men will hold fast their integrity.

Liberty men! Will you do it? Your vote will show.

Life in the South.

James Hardin, a planter of this county, was killed one day last week by his overseer, Alexander Deas. Deas confessed the murder, and says he did the act in self-defence. The sad occurrence took place in a field, and we understand no person except a black boy or girl was a witness to it. The murderer fled, and after a chase of about five miles, was caught with Esley's dogs. He is now in irons in the jail at Linden.

Turn About.

The New York Courier and Enquirer said after the tariff act of 1842 was passed:

"Our tariff is too high for the best interests of the country—higher, far higher than Mr. Clay recommended or approves; and beyond all question, public opinion will compel its modification."

Very lately the same paper has been issuing a series of papers in favor of the present tariff throughout!

As Usual.

We are very sorry that our naval officers can find no better business, than sympathizing with the oppressors of the human race. A little while since, we had one of these gentlemen looking back with melancholy pleasure to the days when Hayti was inhabited by proud planters and sleek slaves. Now we have another of the same tribe, writing from on board the United States frigate Potomac, to the Public Ledger, a vindication of the conduct of the brutal Governor General of Cuba. According to this writer, this personage has done precisely right, may nobly, in butchering the poor blacks, and filling the jails with the suspected. He finds his justification in the alleged necessity of staying "a hundred thousand uplifted hands, all clenching instruments of destruction, all nerve by the demonic fury characteristic of the Ethiopian race, ready at the next moment to deluge the fields, and smearing the family altars with the blood of thousands of unoffending victims!" Heaven forbid that we should ever contemplate with pleasure, such a work of vengeance; but, it is shameful for an American officer, sailing under the flag of a republic which has declared to the world that all men are created equal, to talk of the bloody minded slave-traders of Cuba, as being "unoffending victims!" Such a man should be castrated: he degrades the flag he sails under.

For the Herald.

The Twentieth of August.

Yesterday was a day memorable as the anniversary, still more so the half century date, of the battle of the Fallen Timbers—the gallant victory achieved by Gen. Anthony Wayne, over the hostile Indians—which forever broke their power as a people and formed an era in the settlement of the West, the importance of which it is impossible to over-estimate. This day in its consequence gave birth to the mightiest empire the world has ever yet seen. It opened out to the enterprise of the American people a field for the development of free institutions, and for the occupation and reward of agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing pursuits, the magnitude of which must be seen and recorded in the future: when Ohio alone will number its hundreds of millions of inhabitants.

The days of festivals and toasts are passing by; but let us never forget our obligations to the brave pioneers, who won by their services and sacrifices such a glorious country as the West.

For the Herald.

The Cincinnati Herald of yesterday says: "We deeply regret to say, that not a single paper belonging to either the Whig or Democratic party, have yet taken the true ground in relation to Texas annexation, that is, that the act of annexation, by dissolving the sovereignty of Texas, and that owing to a want of Constitutional power, the Congress of the United States, cannot re-enact those laws—so that annexation is to all intents and purposes whatever, equivalent to the abolition of slavery in the territory annexed. This is the position taken by Liberty men."

Very true. No paper, nor statesman, either, has taken the ground assumed by the Herald, simply because they entertain opposite opinions. From John Q. Adams and Daniel Webster, men of some constitutional public man, the opinion prevails, that Texas, if annexed, will be annexed with a stipulation in the treaty of annexation, to continue her institutions as they are, with a guarantee that she shall remain a Territory, upon the footing of the original States and Territories. So Louisiana was admitted, so Florida, and so will Texas be admitted, we think, if she ever comes into our confederacy. There might be a clause in the treaty for the abolition of Slavery, but does any one suppose that such a treaty would be ratified?

Has our neighbor become indifferent on the question of annexation? Has this new view of the question made him so? In such a case we think he will find himself mistaken. The terms will not fall from the slaves, in consequence of annexation, without treaty stipulation made for it.—Cin. Gaz.

This is not, with us, a "new view" of the question. It is the view put forth by the Liberty State Convention of Ohio, in 1841; and one which we have since then frequently presented, its reasonableness has already commended it to the good sense of other than Liberty men. Joshua R. Giddings, for example, has adopted it. R. D. Davis, a Democratic member of Congress, last session, expressed his conviction of its truth, when he said, "Congress could no more make a slave, than a king." Cassius M. Clay, in his Texas speech in Kentucky, urged precisely the same view, in which he was sustained by the editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle. We ought to have excepted the Chronicle, from the rank made above concerning the Whig and Democratic papers. At the great meeting held some months since in New York, to protest against the annexation of Texas, where the first men of both political parties acted in harmony, the venerable Albert Gallatin avowed this principle with great distinctness.

But, its correctness does not depend at all, upon its being old or new; upon the number of those who hold it, or the more or less authority in its favor. It may be true, and yet John Quincy Adams and Daniel Webster, may never have adopted it. Mr. Adams, with all his knowledge of Constitutional law, holds opinions in regard to the power of the General Government over slavery, peculiar to himself; and never, amidst all the investigations of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, has he brought to light the laws concerning it, lately declared and enforced by the Supreme Court, in the case of *Rhodes vs. Bell*. And we must be permitted to doubt, whether our neighbors of the Gazette have yet paid any attention to this decision, pregnant as it is with important consequences; for no notice has yet been taken in their paper, Daniel Webster too, who was in the Senate, and at Washington, during the whole period of the struggle carried on by Mr. Adams for the right of petition, spoke in his late Springfield speech, of 'the bill introduced' by that venerable statesman in relation to the right of petition. Perhaps the great Constitutional lawyer is too great a man to pay much attention to small matters, but certainly on a subject in which he affects to have so deep an interest as the right of petition, he ought to speak with ordinary correctness. John Quincy Adams never introduced any bill, concerning the right of petition. His course always has been, since the gag was adopted, when the rules have come up, to move for their adoption, with the exception of the rule relating to petitions. But, DANIEL WEBSTER was ignorant of this! We mention the circumstance just to show the little interest taken in the agitation of this great question of slavery, by 'men of some note as Constitutional lawyers.'

The opinions of such men as Mr. Webster, on the constitutional bearings of slavery, will command respect, when they condescend to bestow upon the subject any measure of their attention. Till then, plain people will do well to appeal directly to the law and the testimony, holding the opinions of expounders at what they are, intrinsically worth, without special reference to the greatness of names.

But, the Gazette frankly avows that the reason the press and politicians have never taken the ground assumed by the Herald, "is, because they hold opposite opinions." We are glad of this admission. It is necessary to a clear definition of the comparative positions of parties on the Slavery question. Great efforts have of late been made to mystify the people with the idea, that the Whigs are substantially in favor of all that Liberty men demand. The Gazette states the matter fairly. In fundamental principles, the Liberty party differs from both the others—There is and must be a great gulf between them.

We hold that it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution, to set limits to the further extension of the evil of Slavery.

We hold that the Constitution of the United States does not admit the idea of property in man.

We hold that the Constitution does not confer upon Congress or any department of the General Government, power to make one man the property of another—to make a Slave, or make a King.

That the article in the amendments which declares that "no person" shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, does not prohibit Congress from depriving any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law.

Have we stated the points of difference fairly? If not, will the Gazette please to say wherein we have erred? We see no middle ground here.

Friday Aug. 23, 1844.

A New View.

The Cincinnati Herald of yesterday says: "We deeply regret to say, that not a single paper belonging to either the Whig or Democratic party, have yet taken the true ground in relation to Texas annexation, that is, that the act of annexation, by dissolving the sovereignty of Texas, and that owing to a want of Constitutional power, the Congress of the United States, cannot re-enact those laws—so that annexation is to all intents and purposes whatever, equivalent to the abolition of slavery in the territory annexed. This is the position taken by Liberty men."

Very true. No paper, nor statesman, either, has taken the ground assumed by the Herald, simply because they entertain opposite opinions. From John Q. Adams and Daniel Webster, men of some constitutional public man, the opinion prevails, that Texas, if annexed, will be annexed with a stipulation in the treaty of annexation, to continue her institutions as they are, with a guarantee that she shall remain a Territory, upon the footing of the original States and Territories. So Louisiana was admitted, so Florida, and so will Texas be admitted, we think, if she ever comes into our confederacy. There might be a clause in the treaty for the abolition of Slavery, but does any one suppose that such a treaty would be ratified?

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tween the propositions. The Gazette must take the class of affirmative, or the class of negative ones. If the former, it cannot avoid our great practical inference—that slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territory of Florida, is a usurpation, existing in violation of the Constitution; and that the annexation of Texas would be equivalent to an abolition of slavery therein, so that, in point of fact, it should then continue to exist there, it would be unconstitutional. If it adopt the class of negative propositions, we challenge it to show reasons for its belief. We stand prepared, to test those reasons by history and by the Constitution, and to establish by the same reference the truth of our own propositions. Will the Gazette engage in a fair discussion of these questions? The day has gone by, when the mere weight of great names, can decide such questions. Because the Liberty men are few, it does not follow, that they are wrong; and because Daniel Webster has never broached such views as the present, it does not follow that he is right.

Will the Gazette affirm or deny in relation to the foregoing propositions, and show reasons for its belief? We are unlearned in the law, without any of the professional knowledge so advantageous in such discussions, but so fully convinced are we of the truth of our positions, that we should even venture a contest with the acute lawyers of the Gazette.

The Post Office.

Philomath is a Post Office in Wayne county Pa. Our papers ought to be received there with great regularity, two or three days after date of publication. Dr. Amphet, a very intelligent citizen of the place, has long been a subscriber to our paper. Of late, he has been a subscriber not only to the Herald, but the Visitor and Facts. This complaint of the irregularity of the mails, has been frequent. Sometimes it is two weeks before he receives his papers. Things have been getting worse and worse—and in a late letter he informs us, that he cannot obtain his papers one half the time. He has become so discouraged, that he apprehends he will be under the necessity of giving up the papers altogether. I there no remedy for this intolerable grievance?

Again, from all parts of the State, have come complaints that our "Facts for the People" is not received by subscribers. In some instances, we have directed packages of the same number three successive times to the same subscribers, but they still have not received them. If we can do nothing more, we can show them that the fault is not in us.

Sometime last spring, a number of persons in Rochester, and in Henrietta, New York, subscribed for our "Facts for the People." My edition was received in Rochester, by those who had boxes. Those who had no boxes, got no papers. The June number was not received at all by subscribers. Complaints were made. Mr. Sperry, the gentleman who

